C.F. 72.

1925

Department of Land Revenue & [illegible]

OFFICE Board of Revenue,

STATION Madras.

Misc No. 1092

Dated 23. 5. 25

To whom sent	Date	Initial.
	Given for copying	
	Copied	
	Examined	
	Signed	
	Given for despatch	
	Despatched 23/7/25	
	Indexed	
Pages in the file	To be destroyed on*	

(SUBJECT.)

Survey Special Staff. revision of adangal (S. Kanara Dt) Rules Recorded with remarks.

* Not to be filled in in the case of permanent records.

R.O.C. No.10886-B 4 - 24. 8/1087

Submitted to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Madras with reference to Board's Reference No. G.3952-23-3 dated 7-11-24.

2. The Special Settlement Officer's proposal to relax the rule which requires clubbing of wet holdings to form Survey fields of approximately 5 acres in size may be approved, as the formation of long narrow fields is objectionable.

3 In page 17 of the Circular, the Special Settlement -- Officer proposes summary assignments of encroachments up to 5 cents. I am considering this question with a view to issue general instructions in the matter, as required by B.P.No.50 Press, dated 13-2-09.

4. As regards the non-insertion of details of paths, channels, etc, running in patta holdings, the Special Settlement Officer says at page 18 of the circular, that the aggrieved parties may be directed to appeal to the Survey --- Officer. As in G.O. No.1488, Rev dated 23-9-1924 communicated with B.P.No.69,L.R.& S., dated 3-10-24 it is directed that the sub-division of such paths and channels should be determined by the Revenue Officer, I am of opinion that the insertion of the details referred to by the Special Settlement Officer may also be left to the discretion of the Revenue Officer.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Camp, Brahmavar, Dated 19-3-25.

For Collector.

U.S. 20-3-25.

S E T T L E M E N T DEPARTMENT.

Please quote number, date and short title.

Received *Registered*

From (Name) G.W. Priestley Esquire, I.C.S.,

(Designation) Special Settlement Officer, Party No.IV, Tinnevelly, Ramnad, Madura & Trichinopoly

Post Box No.14., (Station) Trichinopoly.

Telegraphic Address

14 MAR 1925

To The Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue & Settlement, Chepauk, M A D R A S.

Through the Collector of South Canara.

C. No. ~~225~~ 25, *dated* ~~6th~~ March 192 5.

Sir,

ENCLOSURES.....

.....

.....

SPARE COPIES.....

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Special staff - Circular instructions - Proposed South Canara District - Approv...

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the rules proposed to be issued to the Special staff in the South Kanara District after consulting the Collector and the Director of Survey. I have proposed in paragraph IV(a) that flat hill tops should be demarcated only into khandams of approximately 100 acres each in extent, further splitting being left to be done by the District staff when need for it arises, subject to the condition that any land on the hill tops that has already been assigned should be demarcated. The Collector considers that these areas must be split up into some units of a manageable size, but to survey them ~~not~~ all into 0 acre fields will involve a very large expenditure on tone planting, which Government may be unwilling to incur.

2. Again in sub-paragraph(c) of the same paragraph, I have proposed to relax the rule which requires lubbing of wet holdings to form survey fields of approxiately 5 acres in size for the reason that a strict herence to the rule, particularly in inland villages here the wet lands lie along the bottom of long narrow valleys, may cause the formation of survey fields very awkward in shape and possibly inadequately demarcated

survey to form survey fields of smaller size where necessary to avoid inconvenience.

I request the favour of the Board's approval to the above.

4. For the rest the draft circular is being submitted for the Board's perusal and information in case exception should be taken to it in any definite particulars, but it is particularly requested that the Board will not pass formal orders approving the circular.

5. It is most essential for the successful conduct of a special staff that the officer in direct control should have power to modify the rules and methods of working at any moment if he find it necessary. He is responsible for the work and this power should be left to him.

6. If the circular instructions are formally approved and issued either by the Board or by the Collector, it will be necessary for the Officer of the Special staff to obtain the formal approval of the Board or Collector to every modification of the instructions that he may wish to issue.

7. This will be fatal to the successful working of the staff. On this very ground Mr. Buckley when Settlement Commissione declined to accord the formal sanction of the Board to the original draft rules for use in the Trichinopoly District. He said that the Special staff officer was responsible for his own rules and he declined to tie his hands. If the methods proposed are generally approved and any special instructions that are thought desirable on special points are issued, then the matter may be left to the Officer who will be placed in charge.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. S. Vardyanathan Ty. 10.3.25.

For Special Settlement Officer

18/1/13 DE... D

10MAR1925

C I R C U L A R

Instructions For The Guidance of The Special Revenue Staff in The South Canara District

P A R T 1

S U R V E Y

The Survey Party will begin their work in the Kasaragod taluk before the Special Revenue staff.

They will normally supply records villagewar to the Special staff and the records that they supply in the first instance will be the following:

(1) An eye-sketch generally called the location sketch in which the boundaries of holdings are marked showing the limits existing on the ground. [These will be shown in ink of one colour. Old field boundaries according to the old survey will be shown in ink of another colour.]

(ii) Field maps in which the measurements of the holdings as marked in the eye-sketches are shown.

(iii) A rough land register in which the survey numbers and subdivisions are shown with the names of the present enjoyers as found by the surveyors from an informal enquiry held on the spot.

(iv) An area list showing the areas of the survey numbers and subdivisions.

The work of the Survey Party will be done in accordance with instructions issued by the officer in charge of it.

The following points in their work require notice:--

(a) Demarcation of hill wastes.

Generally they will be split up into fields of as far as possible approximately 10 acres in size waste land lying on the hill slopes rising up from paddy flats. One boundary of these fields will be supplied by a row of field stones planted along the top edge of the slope. Flat hill tops will in general be demarcated only into khandams of approximately 100 acres each in extent, further splitting being left to be done by the District staff when need for it arises. They will of course however always demarcate any land on these hill tops that has been already assigned.

(b) Ordinary demarcation:-- unless there are strong reasons to the contrary in any particular case, the survey will always demarcate holdings according to the actual bhustiti. By bhustiti is meant the old-established recognised bhustiti. It is not in their instructions that the surveyors should measure up encroachments wholesale as parts of patta land.

(c) Clubbing:-

The ordinary rules require the clubbing of wet holdings to form survey fields of approximately 5 acres in size. A strict adherence to this rule particularly in inland villages where the wet lands lie along the bottoms of long narrow valleys, may cause the formation of survey fields of very awkward in shape and possibly inadequately demarcated with stones. They will be authorised to form survey fields of smaller size where necessary to avoid inconvenience.

(d) Encroachments.

Unobjectionable encroachments of less than five cents in area on porambokes or assessed waste will be surveyed forthwith in with patta land, a remark being made in the land register to show that this has been done.

Encroachment subdivisions of more than 5 cents in area will be shown as subdivisions in the adjoining patta field.

Exception

Encroachments on Local Fund Road porambokes will in no case be measured in with patta land of the encroacher but will be measured up and shown in an attached encroachment sketch file.

Part II

Preliminaries.

1. Notification.--Before the Special staff starts work in a taluk, a notification will be published in the District Gazette regarding the nature of the work of the Special Revenue staff engaged in the revision of adangals and printed copies thereof will be furnished to the Taluk Tahsildar and all Revenue Inspectors in the taluk with a request to send two copies to each

of the village munsiffs in the taluk with clear instructions for wide publication in the villages. Copies should be pasted in all public offices so as to draw public attention. Copies will also be furnished to all Special Revenue Inspectors, Special Deputy Tahsildars, Superintendents, Revenue Divisional Officer and the Collector.

2. Special staff ~~rules~~. Office

Besides the Special Revenue Inspectors working under the Special Deputy Tahsildars in the field, a staff of clerks working under the supervision of a Superintendent is located at the headquarters of the taluk. This office staff has to prepare all the accounts preliminary to the commencement of field work by the Special Revenue Inspectors, to maintain and issue the necessary records to the Special Revenue Inspectors and Special Deputy Tahsildars whenever required for field work, and to take the necessary further action with reference to the final orders passed in the several accounts by the Special Deputy Tahsildars and the Officer in charge, directly on receipt of records in the office after the close of field work of each village.

3. Revenue accounts for reference of the Special staff office.

To facilitate the speedy and timely preparation, by the special staff office, of necessary preliminary accounts, the Taluk Tahsildar will furnish the following revenue accounts to the Superintendent on requisition:

(i) Revenue adangal of the latest fasli i.e., of the one previous to the current, for all the villages of of the taluk. These will be retained in the Special staff office after comparison with the adangals of the current fasli so as to bring them up to date for ready reference of the Special staff until the special staff work comes to a close.

(ii) B. memorandum files, darkhast files and village account No.2-A for the last five years.

(iii) Old field measurement books and subdivision records

(iv) List of lands mortgaged to Government for state loans

(v) List of patta enclosures in the reserved forests.

(vi) List of state land and land revenue that has been alienated.

4 Preparation of preliminary statements.

The work of the Special revenue staff engaged in the vision of adangals falls into two main broad classes:--

(a) Bringing the registry in the revenue adangals accord with enjoyment, i.e., patta transfer work.

(b) Transfer of fields from poramboke to ayan i.e. rification of demarcation and correct registry of porambokes assessed, and assessed wastes.

To have the work done systematically and thoroughly, the following registers and accounts will be prepared in the ~~x~~ office and furnished to the Special Revenue Inspectors:-

(i) Changes Registers:

These should be prepared in the prescribed form (appendix I) in the order of patta numbers. To this register should be brought all patta lands appearing in the village account No.10, section I. i.e., chitta available with the karnam. In column I the first patta number and the name or names of all the joint pattadars, if more than one in the patta should be entered. In column 2 all the survey numbers and subdivisions comprised in the patta should be written. In column 3 the revenue area of each survey field and subdivision should be noted. More than two revenue survey fields or subdivisions should not be written in a page. Then the next patta No.2 and the survey fields and subdivisions comprised in it should be similarly entered.

The register should be ~~attached~~ stitched into books containing not more than 50 sheets each so that they can be easily handled. The volumes should be serially numbered and the pages in the several volumes should be consecutively numbered from beginning to end. Pages in each volume should not be separately numbered. The Superintendent should take care to get these registers prepared sufficiently in advance of the villages being taken up by the Special Revenue Inspectors.

(ii) Comparison of the resurvey land register and other records with the revenue accounts.

n receipt of the resurvey records of a village in the office, the entries in the land register should be compared with those in the diglott register and in the latest revenue adangal which is kept up to date in the office after comparison with the revenue adangal of the current fasli, and with the location sketch to find out whether the land register correctly shows the several particulars such as soil, taram, the adjustment of old survey numbers and subdivisions against the new survey numbers and subdivisions. All suspected discrepancies in the adjustment of old numbers and letters should be carefully verified by comparing the new field measurement book with the old field measurement book and necessary corrections should be made in the land register and the corrections duly attested by the correction clerk. Where the revenue side of the land register has not been completely filled up by the Survey Department, the omissions should be supplied with reference to the permanent A register and the latest revenue adangal. During this comparison all the old survey numbers and letters for which necessary particulars have been entered in land register, should be ticked off in the adangal as each old survey number or letter is disposed of, so that it might afterwards be verified whether all the old survey numbers and letters occurring in the adangal have been accounted for in the land register.

6. Miscellaneous statements.

The following statements should then be prepared on the basis of the resurvey records separately for each khandam.

(a) List of poramboke and unassessed lands.
(b) List of assessed waste lands.
(c) List of lands of different descriptions clubbed at resurvey.
(d) List of lands mortgaged to Government for state loans.
(e) List of lands alienated to local bodies.
f) List of patta lands admitted as enclosures in reserved forest (Such lands occur only in Kasaragod town)
(g) List of discrepancies noticed in the resurvey records.
Addition [(h) List of lands transferred by the Revenue Department from poramboke to ayan.

The following instructions in regard to the preparation of the above statements should be carefully observed:-

(a) List of poramboke and unassessed lands.-

This should be prepared in the form (Appendix ~~III~~ II). All lands egistered as poramboke or unassessed in the revenue accounts shoul be entered in this statement in strict serial order of esurvey numbers and subdivisions. There should not be more than tree entries in a page. Resurvey number and subdivision should e entered in column 1. When a portion of a poramboke land has been 15-1 patta included / in a patta land and the patta land is on that ccount entered in the list, the word 'patta' should be entered in olumn 1 just below the resurvey number and subdivision as shown in he margin.

The old survey number and letter located against the resurvey umber or subdivision should be entered in column 2. If more than one old survey number or letter has been located against a resurvey number or subdivision, all such old numbers and letters should be entered in the column one below the other. The nature of poramboke or description of land as unassessed waste or patta according to revenue accounts should be entered in column 3 against each old survey number and letter. Columns 4 and 5 should be filled up with reference to the corresponding entries in the land register and rough area list respectively

Particulars of encroachments as noted in the B memoranda of the last five faslis should be entered in column 6.

(b) List of assessed waste lands.--A specimen copy of the form (Appendix ~~IV~~ III) in which the list should be prepared is attached herewith. All lands registered as assessed waste in the revenue accounts whether proposed to be registered as assessed waste or to be assigned or included in patta wholly or partly, or transferred to poramboke, should be brought to this list. The fields should be entered here in the strict serial order of resurvey numbers and subdivisions. Not more than three entries should be

made in a page. Columns 1,2 and 3 should be filled up with reference to the diglott register, column 4 should show the resurvey number and subdivision. When a portion of assessed ~~waste~~ waste land has been included in a patta land and. on that account, the field is brought to the list, the word 'patta' should be entered just below the resurvey number and subdivision as noted in the margin. The old survey number and letter located against the resurvey number or subdivision should be entered in column 5. If more than one survey number ~~or~~ or letter have been located against a resurvey number or subdivision, all such old survey numbers and letters should be entered in this column one below the other. Columns 6 and 7 should be filled up with reference to the entries in land register and rough area list respectively. The names of sivayijama occupants and the extents occupied by them should be noted in column 8 with reference to the darkhast files and village account No.2-A of the previous five years.

115-1/patta

(d) List of lands of different descriptions clubbed at resurvey.--The statement should be prepared in the form (Appendix ~~VI~~ IV) in strict serial order of resurvey numbers and subdivisions. All cases of merging of lands of different descriptions i.e., (A) different classification. (B) Dry and wet, (C) Single and double crop,(D) Ordinary lands and lands pledged to Government as security for state loans (E) wet lands registered under different sources,(F) baling wet and direct flow lands, should be brought to this statement. Cases of merging of poramboke and assessed waste and patta should not be brought to this list as they must appear in the poramboke or assessed waste list as the case may be. There should not be more than three entries in a page. Columns 1 to 7 of the statement should be filled up in the office with reference to the entries in the land register. Column 3 should show the description of the old survey numbers and letters in column 2 as per revenue accounts. The classification to be entered in column 5 should be that of the settlement diglott

register and if the old classification has been altered by the revenue department, as in the case of permanently improved lands be classification adopted by the Revenue department should be bown in red ink below the diglott classification which should be ~~extra~~ ntered in black ink.

List of lands mortgaged to Government for State loans.

This should be prepared in the (Appendix ~~VIII~~ V) form appended Columns 1 to 5 should be filled up in the office.

List of lands alienated to local bodies.

This should be prepared in the form (Appendix ~~XIII~~ VI) appended. Board's Standing Order No.24-(12) lays down that a register should be maintained in every taluk showing

(a) all lands alienated by Government, and

(b) land exempted from payment of land revenue in favour of municipalities and local boards. The list should be prepared with reference to this register. As the register is found to be defective in most cases and as records are not always available to show which lands have been alienated by Government and which lands are exempt from revenue, all lands belonging to municipalities or local boards, such as dispensaries, markets, toll-gates, cartstands boundaries, local fund roads, rest-houses, quarries, wells and ponds used solely for drinking purposes, schools, hospitals, etc., should be brought to the list. The Karnams should be asked whether there are any orders by a competent authority alienating the land or the land revenue due on those lands in favour of the boards. Copies of such orders, if any, should be filed with statements for reference during field inspection.

List of patta admitted as enclosures in reserved forests.

The list should be prepared in form (Appendix ~~XIII~~ VII) with reference to the copies of notification under section 16 of the Forest Act as well as the ~~the~~ plan showing the limits of the reserved

forest furnished g to the Superintendent, special staff office. The karnam should also be questioned in the matter and the records available in the Taluk office consulted

List of discrepancies noticed in the resurvey records.

The resurvey records should be examined with reference to the instructions of Survey Officer (Appendix A) to see if they have been duly attended to by surveyors. All minor discrepancies which do not require any local inspection or enquiry should be rectified in office under the orders of the Superintendent or should be included in the survey correction memorandum sent to the survey department as the case may be. Only cases which require local inspection should be referred to the Special Revenue Inspector for inspection or enquiry. The following are examples of the discrepancies which need not be referred to Special Revenue Inspectors for inspection:--

1. Adjustment of old survey numbers and letters.
2. Want of measurement or wrong measurements, correction of side number, correction of the names of villages, irrigation sources, etc., in the duplicate field measurement book.
3. Numbering of field and subdivisions, etc.,

The cases which requires inspection are:

1. Splitting of fields and subdivisions
2. Formation of new subdivisions to separate lands of different descriptions.

Cases of this kind are explained in detail in paragraph 17, Part III.

List of lands transferred by the Revenue Department from Poramboke to ayan:- This requires no explanation

7. General The several miscellaneous statements cribed above should be prepared for the village as a whole. The ages of each of the miscellaneous statements should be separately numbered. If there are no entries to be made in respect of any of the items, a nil statement should be prepared in one-eighth sheet. The heading of the statement need not be copied out in full. It is sufficient that the following entry is made for each statement.

Poramboke list of village No.95--Nil.

Assessed waste list.

Palaiyur, Lalgudi Taluk --Nil.

Several nil statements should not however be included in a single sheet. The Superintendent should send to the Special Revenue Inspector the changes register, the miscellaneous statements, petitions and patta transfer applications.

All the statements should be prepared in book form of uniform size. Fly sheets should never be used for preparing them. The entries in the statements should never be overcrowded. Ordinarily not more than three lines of resurvey numbers or subdivisions should be entered in a page. Sufficient spa-ce should be left between one entry and another.

8. Petitions.

All petitions received from the parties, head office and other offices, and patta transfer applications received from the sub-registrars will be forwarded to the Special Revenue Inspectors after being registered in the current register maintained in the office if they relate to khandams with whose records the Special Revenue Inspectors are engaged.

9. Certificate:-- Every clerk preparing or checking a miscellaneous statement or attending to any other items should certify in the record that he has attended to that item with his full signature, e.g., a clerk preparing the poramboke list of a particular village will certify at the end of the list-prepared by R.Gopala Ayyar The Superintendent should also maintain a villagewar register showing the names of the clerks attending to the several items.

Part III

1. Field work by Special Revenue Inspectors. General

Patta transfer work - The Special Revenue Inspector has for ground work for his work--(a) the location sketch (b) the field maps. (c) a rough land register in which the survey numbers and subdivisions are shown with the names of the present enjoyers as found by survey.

He should begin his enquiry by assembling in the village havadi or other convenient place, the village officers and as many of the pattadars of the khandam as he can collect.

His enquiry should be conducted in order of patta

numbers.

Each patta should be taken up in turn and the enjoyment of each survey number in it as noted by the survey should be compared with the re-venue registry. Where the registry differs, the necessary enquiries should be made either to connect the revenue pattadar with the enjoyer as found by the survey or to find the correct owner. (The possibility of a mortgagee or a lessee being entered by the surveyors as the enjoyer quite rightly must not be overlooked, but such an enjoyer is not entitled to the patta). In most cases the Special Revenue Inspector should be able in this enquiry to decide on the correct pattadar but there will always be a number of cases in which there will be difficulties and doubts as to the correctness of the demarcation and enjoyment. All such cases the Special Revenue Inspector is required to inspect himself and in writing his remarks about such cases in the changes register after inspection, the first word of his remarks will invariably be 'I inspected.' In every case which the Special Revenue Inspector has inspected he must state the fact.

The procedure under which the enquiry in the chavadi is to be conducted is laid down in Board's standing Order No.31 an extract from which (Appendix B) is annexed for purposes of ready reference by the Special Revenue Inspector. Correction slips which may be received from time to time, as if any, will be supplied to the Special Revenue Inspe-ctors from the Head Office so that the Special Revenue Inspectors may be up to date with the instructions given in the Board's Standing Order.

In making his recommendations, or passing his orders in the changes register, the Special Revenue Inspector should follow the general principles laid down in the Board's Standing Order.

The entries in the registers should not be crowded as before the Special Revenue Inspector closes his work in a village, more transfers of which at first he was not aware may come to his notice. The registers must be neatly written The use of abbreviations such as do, ditto, vagaira, etc., is forbidden. Entries such as "Ramaswami and two others" should not be used. All the names of the enjoyers should be given in

full. Columns 1 to 3 will have already been filled up in the office. The Special Revenue Inspector should enter in column 4 the names of all the enjoyers as given by the survey in column 20 of the land register if they are found to be correct by enquiring the village officers and ryots. If the entry was found incorrect, the names of the enjoyers as ascertained by the Special Revenue Inspectors after inspection and enquiry should alone be entered. If the enjoyer already holds a patta in a village, the number of such patta should be shown in this column just before the name of the enjoyer. If he does not hold a patta his father's name or other distinguishing name should be given in full just before the enjoyer's name. The Special Revenue Inspector should always carefully identify the names of enjoyers and see that only one name is given to an enjoyer, though he may happen to own lands in different pattas, so that there may be no difficulty in grouping in one single patta all lands held by one individual. Column 5 should show the resurvey number and subdivision belonging to the individual in column 4. If the subdivision is one newly proposed by the Special Revenue Inspector, the word 'pro' should be entered with the subdivision number as shown in the margin.

15-1/pro.

Column 6 should show the extent given in the rough area list. In all cases where the subdivisions have been newly proposed by the Special Revenue Inspector, rough extent as given in the sale deeds or ascertained by the Special Revenue Inspector at his enquiry should be entered here. Column 7 is intended for recording the statements of village officers and column 8 for recording those of parties. All remarks of the Special Revenue Inspector should be recorded in column 9 only. The remarks should be brief and to the point so that the Special Deputy Tahsildar may pass orders in contested cases without any further enquiry. In all cases where the Special Revenue Inspector passes final orders he need not copy out the names of the enjoyers in column 10. It is enough to refer to the names of the enjoyers in columns 4 and 5. In other

words the order of transfer may be passed as follows:--
"Transfer in the names of the enjoyers noted in column 4"
where, however, registry is ordered in the name of a person other than the one noted in column 4, the order in column 10 should distinctly show the name of the person finally ascertained to be entitled to registry.

The Special Revenue Inspector has not only to compile in his changes register a complete list of all transfers which ought to be made but he has also to obtain and record the evidence to support an order of transfer. He must also see to the elimination of the names of deceased pattadars and of those who have ceased to have any interest in land in the village. It is not necessary that parties should put in written petitions for transfer in all cases. When both parties sign, no further enquiry need be made, [but a mere statement signed by the enjoyer that he is willing to receive the patta is not a proper and full enquiry and must not be accepted as such by the Special Deputy Tahsildar] When either party objects or when either or both are not present, the Special Revenue Inspector must endeavour to connect the occupier of the land with the registered pattadar by a complete chain of documents or admissions.

The Special Revenue Inspector should be careful when taking a sale-deed as evidence, to note in the changes register, the registered number, date and office where the deed was registered the names of the vendor, and vendee the area of the land sold, and the old survey number and subdivision with direction given, if any, in case of a part of a survey field or subdivision. When a certificate of delivery of possession from a court is produced similarly the court, the year, the number of the suit or the execution petition with the extent of land transferred, the survey number and the name of the transferee must be noted. Similarly for other documents. The names of witnesses to documents should always be carefully looked into as it frequently happens that when one of the joint pattadars of some land sells a portion, the others

attest the sale. This, for purposes of transfer, is as good as if they had themselves signed the deed. All documents should be returned to the parties producing them immediately after verification.

Kist receipts should always be examined and noted If a claimant can produce kist receipt for a land running from the date of the sale-deed it is good evidence that the sale was a valid one.

N.B.--In the course of his enquiry the Special Revenue Inspector is bound to handle a number of sale deeds relating to transactions completed within the last five years, The Special Revenue Inspector is required to note values of the lands (giving the survey numbers) as shown in some such deeds, the number and year of the deed will be noted and he will base any recommendation he may make as to collection of land value on the information obtained from these documents.

If documents are not available, kist receipts should of necessity be examined and statements should be taken from parties and responsible ryots who are aware of the transaction. The inquiry should be summary. It is not necessary to record at length the statement of every interested party . The Special Revenue Inspector must however not leave the registry unchanged in cases where the applicant seems to be the rightful owner enjoyer, merely because the chain of documents is incomplete. Brief statements from the village officers or from other responsible ryots in the village who can be expected to know the facts as to the enjoyment should be recorded in the appropriate columns of the changes register for orders of the Special Deputy Tahsildar. Elaborate statements are quite unnecessary. Statements should be very brief and to the poi The Special Revenue Inspectors should give the postal addresses, wherever possible, of all interested parties whom he has not been able to examine so that notices may be sent to them if necessary.

All petitions presented to the members of the Special staff are, under G.O.No.1836. dated 9th July 1908 exempt from Stamp duty. All orders, remarks recommendations etc. must be written in the changes register. The petitions will be numbered serially as they are received and in the petition register this

serial number and the survey numbers to which the petiti relate will alone be entered. It is merely an index. In the changes register the serial numbers of the petitions will alone be entered. The petition register must on no account be made the basis of transfer work. If it is, the work will be so done unmethodically and there is a danger of contradictory orders or recommendations being passed or made for the same number.

As soon as the Special Revenue Inspector has completed his inquiry he should himself pass orders in all uncontested cases, the contested and doubtful cases being reserved for final orders of the Special Deputy Tahsildar. While passing orders, the Special Revenue Inspectors should remember that in the cases of undivided Hindu joint families it is sufficient that the registry is made in the name of the eldest/or managing member or members of the family. (The same applies to members of a family governed by the 'aliya santina' law.) Even in cases where the other members of a Hindu joint family request to be registered as joint pattadars, their request should not be complied with, provided however that in cases where the Revenue Department has already ordered a certain registry, it need not be revised by the Special staff on the score that the joint pattadars are members of a joint family. In the case of divided families, the names of all the members entitled to shares in the property should be registered.

In the case of lands held on the mulgeni tenure peculiar to this District the names of both the pattadar and the mulgeni tenant should be ascertained and entered in the land register.

In cases where the heir of a deceased pattadar is minor, the registry should be made in the name of the minor along with the name of the guardian. Care should be taken that the words 'guardian for the minor' are clearly mentioned along with the name of the guardian.

Only in the cases referred to in Board's Standing Order No.31, paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (ii), ie. in cases of disappearance for more than seven years of the registered holder of a holding and in the absence of any evidence to show

that he is alive and where there are no heirs who claim the registry, is a gazette notice necessary under the present rules for transfer of registry.

Correcting land Register.--All orders passed by the Special Revenue Inspector in the changes register must be attested by him with his initials and date. The correction of the land register with reference to the orders passed by the Special Revenue Inspector and Special Deputy Tahsildar in the changes register should be done in the Branch Office after scrutiny by an experienced clerk. Authority for each correction must be given in the remarks column of the land register as "Ch.R., Page.....". The clerk concerned must also certify under his initials against each order in the changes register that the land register has been corrected.

Demarcation of porambokes.

The instructions of the Survey are in demarcating porambokes to demarcate the existing bhustiti, unless there is evidence of an encroachment. Where there is an encroachment of some age to whose existence there is no obvious objection they will demarcate it in with the side patta field clubbing it with patta if it is of less than 5 cents in area, and showing it as a separate subdivision if it is of more than 5 cents in area or if it is particularly valuable for any particular reason such as the existence of valuable trees on

An objectionable encroachment will not be shown in the ~~fi~~ field measurement book but will be measured up and shown in separate encroachment sketch fil

All encroachments on local fund roads are to be regarded as objectionable except trivial cases where the actual bhustiti differs slightly from that shown in the old survey maps and the difference appears to be due either to an error in the old survey or to the equalisation of bends by the surveyors of the original survey

The Special Revenue Inspector has to verify the demarcation of every poramboke boundary and see that it has been properly done. He should most particularly point out cases where boundaries which are not straight have been shown in the field maps as straight. The rule with regard to the equalisation of minor bends in the course of survey is quoted and runs as follows:

In demarcating fields existing limits of occupation should be adhered to and all bends recognised except such as are within 10 links from a line between the marks on each side where the land is valuable or within 20 links in dry land of little value. When such small bends are ignored, care should be taken that the marks at each end of the line are so placed on the boundary that there is no appreciable loss of land or of trees to either party.

Straightening of poramboke boundaries which goes beyond the limits prescribed in this rule above, should be noted.-Where more stones are obviously required to demarcate the bends, the Special Revenue Inspector should put up a sketch showing the proposed sites for the extra stones. The Special Revenue Inspector will write up his remarks on all encroachment cases-bearing in mind that the classification by the survey of an encroachment as unobjectionable or otherwise is in no way final or binding on him. In every case in which he recommends an alteration in a boundary he will put up a sketch to illustrate his proposals. Where encroachments are valuable and sale to the occupier seems advisable the Special Revenue Inspector should give his reasons for recommending the sale, and report the value stating the evidence on which he bases his valuation.

Under G.O.No.355 Revenue dated 10th Febr., 09 subject to the control of the Collector a Special staff has powers of summary assignment over encroachments up to 5 cents in area measured as such by the survey.

The old rules with regard to the continuous demarcation as poramboke of channels and paths have been withdrawn Where a channel or path actually in existence is shown in the old accounts as poramboke it should be retained as poramboke. Where it is shown as patta it should be retained as such (This is not ~~inclusive~~ intended to mean that the old registry as poramboke is to be retained for ever. If a channel or pond ceases to exist and the corresponding poramboke ceases to be of use to the public it may be recommended for transfer to assessed waste .)

Instead the Special staff will be charged with seeir that all public easement rights are noted in the survey maps Paths in general use, channels serving many pattadars, drinking ponds and the like must be marked in the maps and any omission in this respect should be noted by the Special Revenue Inspectc Private easement rights are not the concern of the Special staff. Persons complaining of the non-insertion of details of paths leading to individual houses, of private field channels and the like should be directed to appeal to the survey on the matter.

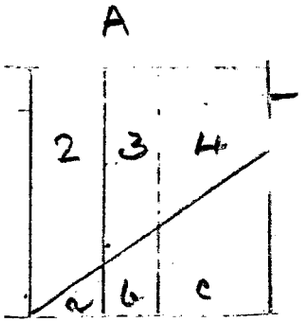
Patta or inam lands washed away by the rivers are ordinarily surveyed with the adjacent river porambokes as it is futile to prepare separate sketches for, or plot in the field measurement book, the patta/inam fields or portions thereof which have been washed way by rivers, when the resurvey can only deal with the state of things on the ground and hence follows actual limits of occupation. If the pattadars or inamdars apply for the inclusion of such land in the patta either before or at rough patta objection nearing the above point should be explained to them who may prefer land complaints or appeals gainst the survey under section 12 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1897. Should they nevertbless insist on such lands being included in their pattas the procedure for their inclusion in their patta to be followed by survey(special staff)

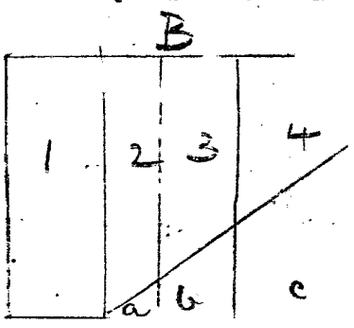
and settlement departments is-

(a) By survey.--In the case of whole fields the number of the field will be shown at the top of the field measurement book, in the proper place and in the place where the field is plotted, the remark 'included in the river poramboke number will be written, but no shape of the field will be given, as was usually done in revision survey.

(b) In the case of portions of fields also the portions washed away will not be plotted and shown as separate subdivision but a note in the duplicate field measurement book against the subdivision of which they would form part according to old survey would be made as " parts of subdivisions 2,3 and 4 have been washed away by the river" as indicated in the sketch below by producing the subdivision F lines beyond the field F lines of the resurvey, to show clearly the direction along which the portion is washed away. Portions (a) (b) and (c) are washed away by river.

Sketch A represents a field as per original survey from which portions of subdivisions 2,3 and 4 have been washed away by river, i.e., (a), (b) and (c).





Sketches were drawn here with regret & those in the Tricky Book Slight mistakes)

Sketch B is the same field measured at resurvey. In it the erosions are indicated by producing the subdivision F lines beyond the resurvey field F line, in the direction along which the erosion has occured.

(c) By settlement:

In respect of both whole and portions of fields washed away while filling the usual columns of the land register the resurvey area of the whole fields or subdivisions concerned should be entered in the appropriate column, but the resettlement assessment should be calculated and entered for the entire area of the field or subdivision to which the pattadar has a legitimate claim according to old survey with a note in the remark column ' pays assessment on acres-cents-the old area wholly/partly washed away not relinquished.' A cross

reference should also be made in the remarks column against the poramboke rriver field number concerned 'includes accrescents-of survey numbers washed away, not relinquished.' In the case of patta or inam lands washed away by rivers the consent of the pattadar or inamdar to the exclusion of the land from patta should be obtained and recorded by the Special Revenue Inspectors. Where such consent is not forthcoming or where the parties object their statements should also be recorded f uture reference.

B. Transfer from poramboke to ayan.--In dealing with porambokes the Special Revenue Inspectors should note that it is generally found that the present classification of lands a porambokes ~~has~~ has not been based entirely on consideration of whether the land is required for state or communal purposes o not. Much land has been treated as poramboke merely because it was not cultivated and was not patta or inam. Government ~~has~~ have ordered that all lands (now registered as poramboke) not required for any state or communal use and which are at the same time unfit for cultivation should be transferred to unassessed waste and those fit for cultivation transferred t assessed waste. It will be the function of the Special staf to carry out these orders correctly.

The following classes of lands are in the strict sense of the term 'porambokes' as they are required for State or communal purposes.--

1. Rivers and streams
2. Tanks.
3. Tank beds.
4. Channels.
5. Banks.
6. Ponds.
7. Ditches.
8. Forts.
9. Wells.
10. Topes
11. Railroad
12. Burning and burial grounds
13. Cattle stands.
14. Grazing grounds.
15. Village site.
16. Forests.
17. Pagoda
18. Threshing floor
19. Salt pans.
20. Public building
21. Cart-tracks.
22. Metalled roads.

The remaining classes of land, namely--

1. Swamp.
2. Hill
3. Rock.
4. Stony ground.
5. Saline soil.
6. Mound

though uncultivable are not required for any state or communal use. Where such lands are found on inspection and enquiry to be not required for State or communal purposes they should ~~be~~ either be transferred to 'unassessed', with remark hill, rock, stony ground, etc., as the case may be, if uncultivable, or to be assessed waste if cultivable. Before recommending transfers of any part of a non-communal poramboke of the classes ~~described~~ specified above to assessed waste, Special Revenue Inspectors and Special Deputy Tahsildars should fully satisfy themselves that cultivation of the poramboke will not be against the interest of the villagers.

Transfer to 'unassessed' should always be recommended in cases where the land is neither cultivable nor useful for state or communal purposes. Porambokes are sometimes wrongly named. For example rock poramboke may often be useful as threshing floor; stony ground as cattle-stand. In such cases recommendations should be made to transfer the poramboke to its appropriate head.

Where recommendation to transfer a part of a survey number or subdivision to a new classification is made, a sketch should always be put up.

All cases of proposed transfers from poramboke to ayan should be notified to the ryots, a list of such cases being also pasted at the village chavadi or where there is no chavadi on some conspicuous place in the village. The fact of the publication of these notices should be mentioned by the Special Revenue Inspectors at the end of the poramboke list.

All ponds, tanks, wells and other sources of water-supply which are not used for irrigation and which are not private property are vested in the local Taluk Board. The Special Revenue Inspectors and Special Deputy Tahsildars should therefore remember that when any ponds, etc., still useful as such are recommended for assignment on patta,

transfer to assessed waste or sale in auction they should add in their inspection notes a note to consult the President, Taluk Board, before such a change is given effect to in the resurvey records.

Similarly in the case of poramboke belonging to the departments other than the Revenue, such as Public Works Department, President, District Board, etc., a suggestion should be made to consult the head of the department concerned before the transfer is finally sanctioned.

Verification of forest boundaries.

In villages where there are reserved forests a copy o the notification under section 16 of the Forest Act will be furnished to the Special staff together also with a copy of the map. With the help of the notification and the map, and with the help of the cairns erected by the Forest Department to indicate reserved forest boundary, the Special Revenue Inspector should perambulate the forest boundary. Where the boundary on the ground differs from that according to the notification, survey will follow the demarcated boundary. Illustrative sketches should be put up for all discrepancies between demarcated and notified boundaries in view to the District Forest Officer being addressed. Patta and assessed waste lands along the Forest boundary should be carefully inspected to find out whether they are inside or outside the reserved forest.

Assessed waste register.

In dealing with the fields brought to the register, the Special Revenue Inspector should first see whether the field or subdivision is partly or wholly required for any communal purposes or whether any portion is uncultivable. If required f any State or communal purposes, it should be recommended to be transferred to the appropriate head of poramboke. If uncultivab and not required for any communal use, its transfer to unassessed" with remark (Hill, rock, stony ground, saline soil mound swamp etc., as the case may be) should be recommended.

The Special Revenue Inspector should carefully

scrutinise cases in which portions of assessed waste have been measured by the survey with patta land with a view to see whether plots so included can be assigned on patta. If they cannot, the assessed waste portion should be proposed for subdivision and retention as assessed waste or transfer to the head of poramboke for which it is necessary. Where inclusion of assessed waste in patta is proposed it should be verified whether the assignment has been prohibited by the orders of the Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer. Where assessed waste lands are measured in with patta land by survey the description, number, ~~gz~~ girth and value of trees, if any, standing thereon, should be specified in view to the value being collected from the pattadars.

List of lands of different description clubbed.

at resurvey A. "Cases of merging of different classification:--No attempt should be made to separate lands of different classification merged together at resurvey, unless there is clear ridge on the ground corresponding to the old shapes of the fields or letters now merged together. If there are such ridges a sketch should be put up to separate the lands accordingly. If there are no such ridges, the whole resurvey numbers or subdivisions should be recommended to be classified under the soil ~~soil~~ classification and taram that would give the nearest approach to the sum total of the assessments which, but for the clubbing would have been leviable on the subdivisions or fields that have been clubbed together. The expression "clear ridge" should not be understood as meaning exclusively ridge which is in exact accordance with the old survey measurements, but it should be taken to include also a ridge which is near the old boundary.

Ordinary patta lands and lands pledged to Government as security for State loans-If found merged.

they should be separated with reference to old subdivision records.

10. Lands mortgaged to Government for State loans

In cases where the Special Revenue Inspectors find that such lands have alienated by sale, transfer etc., and are enjoyed by persons other than registered pattadars and that the loan has not yet been fully repaid, he should note the fact which the office will report to the Taluk Tahsildar. The Revenue Registry should be retained till fresh agreements have been obtained and final orders are passed.

The Special Revenue Inspector should see that the list already prepared in the office is complete and bring in new cases, if any, noticed by him during his enquiry. He should record in column 7 of the list the results of his enquiry as to whether the loan has been completely repaid or not. If a mortgaged land, the loan on which has not been fully repaid, be found to have been surveyed with one not so mortgaged, the fact that such and such an area of land in the survey number has been mortgaged should be noted against the whole.

14 List of lands alienated to local bodies.

Here the duty of the Special staff is to see that no. which should pay assessment to Government is escaping doing

The general rule is that where a local body deri more profit from land alienated to it. Government foregoes the assessment e.g., on a road, but where the local body mak a profit from the land e.g., on a market, it must pay asses ment to Government. The Revenue Inspector's duty is to not in the list against every piece of land the purpose for whic it is now being used and whether assessment is collected on If the karnam knows that the revenue on it has been formall alienated and can quote the authority, a note should be made the facts. Beyond this the Special Revenue Inspector need n

go. Further enquiries will be conducted by the office staff, but the office should use discretion and need not enquire as to the formal alienation of such lands as old established main ~~roads~~ roads.

Patta enclosures in the reserved forests.

The Special Revenue Inspectors should verify the accuracy of the lists prepared in the office. The demarcation both of enclosures in and of the outer boundaries of reserved forests should be checked against the notification reserving the forest. The survey will have followed the demarcated boundary but there is reason to fear that the boundary demarcated does not always coincide with that notified. Where such a deviation is found, the facts must be noted with an illustrative sketch with a view to the matter being reported to the Collector.

Survey discrepancy list.

The Special Revenue Inspector should verify the discrepancies already brought to the list ~~x~~ in the office and make proposals to rectify them. A Special Revenue Inspector should also supplement it by the addition of ~~th~~ fresh cases of discrepancies detected by him in the course of his inspection and scrutiny of records.

A copy of the rules issued for the guidance of surveyors will be supplied to him and if during his inspection he discovers that they have deviated seriously from those rules in matters of demarcation, he will bring the matter to notice. He is reminded however that survey technicalities are no concern of his.

Part III-B Record work by Special Revenue Inspectors.- Rough sketches.

In all cases of alterations and further subdivisions which Special Revenue Inspectors may propose in the resurvey records they should prepare rough sketches -

howing in different inks the boundary according to the esurvey and that proposed by the Special Revenue Inspectors. he sketches should be prepared only on one side of paper and ot more than one sketch should be drawn on a sheet. In the ough sketch full particulars of subdivisions proposed, the ocation of old survey numbers and letters for each subdivision, he registry proposed are to be adopted and the name and page umber of the account with reference to which it was prepared hould be shown. Rough measurements in links should also be iven in the rough sketches wherever possible at the points of ubdivision proposed for easy identification. All the rough ketches should be arranged in serial order of resurvey numbers nd then stitched into one volume for each khandam. The - pecial Revenue Inspectors should set an example for cleanliness f records and see that nothing is written by them in the field aps which must be carefully handled.

Petitions.

All petitions received should be entered in a settlement petition register. Against those relating to subjects which have been dealt with already in other registers i.e., patta ransfers or the changes register etc., a mere cross reference to the appropriate register is required but miscellaneous matters that have not been dealt with under any particular heading should be dealt with here.

Standard outturn.

The outturns will be fixed separately as required by the circumstances of each taluk.

Periodical returns.-A . Progress reports.

Progress reports for week ending 7th, 15th 22nd and the last day of the month should be submitted in the cyclostyled form (Appendix ~~XVII~~ VIII) supplied wi to them with the necessary columns duly filled in so as to reach on the next day ~~evening~~, evening, i.e., 8th, 16th, 23rd or the 1st date of the next month,

the supervising Special Deputy Tahsildar or the Superintendent special staff office whoever happens to be nearer to the Special Revenue Inspector's camp through peons or village menials. The fact whether the records, for which inspection has been completed. have been submitted to the Special Deputy Tahsildar should invariably be certified at the foot of the report with clear reason, if any, for non-submission

B. Fortnightly diaries.

Diaries for the fortnight ending [illegible] of the last day of the month showing the work done on each day should be submitted in the cyclostyled form (Appendix ~~A XVII~~ IX) so as to reach Special Deputy Tahsildar the next evening, i.e.,16th or the 1st day of the succeeding month. Punctuality in the submission of these returns is essential and any Special Revenue Inspector failing to submit the returns in time without proper excuse will be punished severely.

General.

The Special Revenue Inspectors must study and digest the instructions given them and should not deviate from them without express orders.

Part III-C. Special Deputy ~~Tahsildars~~ Tahsildars's work-(i)

Immediately on receipt of records the Special Deputy Tahsildar will go through them and pass orders or make his recommendations where necessary. This should be done as far as possible in the village in the presence of as many villagers as possible. Every village must be visited if possible, both while the Special Revenue Inspector is at work when the Special Deputy Tahsildar can dispose of many cases and when he has completed it. The Special Deputy Tahsildar should visit each Special Revenue Inspector at least once in a month, and see whether the Special Revenue Inspector's work is thorough ~~and~~ and systematic. It is his duty to see that ~~the~~ instructions issued have been faithfully adhered to by the Special Revenue Inspectors. He must remember that it is of no use retaining on the staff inspectors who through laziness or defects of

temperament do not work thoroughly and systematically.

(ii) In passing orders in the changes register the Special Deputy Tahsildar should follow the general principles laid down in Board's Standing Order No.31. He should also remember that the object of the Special staff is to bring the registry into agreement with the facts. He should therefore never refuse transfer because of a technical objection. He should remember that in cases (i) and (ii) infra. transfer may be ordered straightaway and that no further enquiry need be made by him in respect of item (iii) if the Special Revenue Inspectors remarks indicate that his inquiry has been full and thorough.

(i) Both parties consent.

(ii) Claimant produce registered transfer deed, e.g., sale-deed, partition deed, deed of gift, will, from the present or former pattadar or pattadars supported by kist receipts from date of sale or nearly so.

N.B. If some of the pattadars has signed as vendors and others as witness, it is as good as if all signed as vendors

(iii) if there are no kist receipts, a registered notice should be sent to pattadars to object either on the day on which the Special Deputy Tahsildar is going to visit the village or within 10 days, from receipt of the notice.

(iv) Verbal sales of poor dry lands and even verbal exchanges in wet lands and verbal partitions are very common. Where a claimant bases his claim on such a transaction and produce kist receipts in support thereof, unless the pattadars presence can be otherwise secured or there is other complete evidence e.g. the registered pattadar left the village many years ago, and the Special Deputy Tahsildar is satisfied that no one knows his whereabouts, he should issue a notice to all persons known or believed to be interested. The notices may be personally served in the ordinary way through a peon or the village staff or by registered post where correct addresses are known. If the address is not known the registered letter should be directed to the last place of r

the notice should be served in one of the following ways:-

(a) By delivery to an adult male member of the addressee's family found at the usual place of his abode.

(b) By delivering it to the addressee's authorised agent.

(c) By affixing a copy of it to a conspicuous part of the land for which transfer of registry has been sought.

The Special Deputy Tahsildar need not wait for the prescribed ten days before passing orders. He should pass orders on the presumption that no objection will be made. If one is received subsequent to his passing orders, he should reconsider the case and revise his order if necessary, holding a further enquiry, if he sees cause to do.

It is not within the province of the Special Revenue Inspectors and Special Deputy Tahsildar to accept relinquishments of entire fields or subdivisions.

(iv) The Special Deputy Tahsildar should ordinarily inspect every case of transfer from poramboke to ayan and such of the cases brought to the survey discrepancy list as may appear to demand his personal attention. No important case which in the opinion of the Special Deputy Tahsildar demands inspection by superior officers should be left uninspected. He should also inspect all cases where the Special Revenue Inspectors have proposed to alter the survey demarcation in respect of poramboke lands. Against all the cases actually inspected on the ground by him, the word 'inspected' should invariably be added. The absence of any such note will be taken to mean that the case was not inspected by the Special Deputy Tahsildar on the ground

The Special Deputy Tahsildar should ordinarily get through his inspection without taking the Special Revenue Inspector with him.

Whenever he thinks that it will be for the advantage of the Special Revenue Inspector, he may take the Special Revenue Inspector along with him, but on no account should the Special Revenue Inspector be taken by the Special Deputy Tahsildar for more than a day during one visit. The Special Deputy Tahsildar's camp clerk should prepare all the notices ~~xxxxxx~~ ordered by the Special Deputy Tahsildar in the changes register, get them approved by the Special Deputy Tahsildar, entrust to the village officers for service those for the residents of the village and send to the special staff office, the acknowledgments of the village officers and the rest of the notices for outsiders. The Superintendent should/the notices despatched to the parties without delay and submit gazette notices to the Treasury Deputy Collector for publication in the District Gazette. Ordinarily notices sent to the village potail for delivery to the respective addresses should be accompanied by a distribution list. This list should be got back with the acknowledgments of the individuals to whom notices were issued, and filed with the village records.

(v) Periodical returns.

On receipt of weekly progress reports from Special Revenue Inspectors either direct or through the Superintendent, the Special Deputy Tahsildar should fill up the necessary columns there and submit the progress reports with their remarks about the quality and quantity of the Special Revenue Inspector's work in time so as to ~~xx~~ reach the officer in charge at the latest on the 12th, 20th, 27th or 5th of the next month as the case may be. The fortnightly diaries of the Special Revenue Inspectors should similarly be submitted in time. The Special Deputy Tahsildar will also submit two fortnightly diaries for a month in the appended form (Appendix ~~XVIII~~ X) for the work done by him on each day of the fortnight so as to reach the officer in in charge on the 17th or the 2nd of every month.

Part III-D. Gazetted officer's final inspection

The officer in charge will complete his ~~final~~ inspection, wherever necessary, pass orders on the miscellaneous statements and send the records to the office.

Part IV - Office work

On receipt of the records from the officer in charge, the records should be carefully checked and a correction memorandum in the form (Appendix XI ~~XIII~~) appended should be prepared showing all the cases in which further subdivisions or alteration of survey demarcation or any other changes have been proposed to be attended to by the survey staff. True and clear copies of rough sketches prepared by the Special staff should also be taken wherever necessary. Lists of reference to be made to officers of other departments and statements showing the value of poramboke trees included in patta lands should also be prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix XII ~~XII~~ and XIII ~~XVI~~) and submitted to the officer in charge of special staff work along with the correction memorandum and copies of rough sketches.

As soon as they are received back the correction memoranda should at once be fair copied in the prescribed form (Appendix XIV ~~XIII~~) and despatched to the respective survey section officer with the fair copies of rough sketches, duplicate field measurement books and location sketches. It is also the duty of the Superintendent to put up draft letters consulting other offices such as President, Taluk Board, Revenue Divisional Officer, Executive Engineer, Collector etc., as a result of the orders passed in the miscellaneous statements with necessary extracts from the inspection notes and copies of survey sketches wherever necessary and submit them to the Head Office without dealy. This work must on no account be left until the issue of rough pattas is imminent. Corrections with reference to the orders passed on the several accounts which do not involve further subdivisions, should be made in the land register immediately.

Special Revenue Inspectors and Special Deputy Tahsildars in the changes registers should be given effect to in the land register in the Branch Office wherever they do not involve further subdivision.--All correction-work involving further subdivision work should be put off to be attended to after receipt of supplemental survey records from the Survey Party. The Superintendent should get the tree valuation statements despatched to the Tahsildar without delay and by th issue of timely reminders see that the tree values are collect and necessary changes made in the accounts. All discrepancies noticed in the records while preparing the correction memoranda should be brought a correction discrepancy list in the form appended (Appendix ~~XXXc~~ XV ~~XXIII~~) and orders obtained. The Superintendent should see that, as a general rule, correction memoranda are despatched to the survey section officers within ten days at the latest from the date of receipt of the records from the officer in charge with final orders.

The Superintendent should submit weekly progress reports in the prescribed forms (appendices XVI ~~XXIV~~, XVII ~~XXV~~, XVIII ~~XXVI~~) for the work turned out in the office in preparing the miscellaneous statements and in despatching the correction memoranda.

Petitions All petitions received in the office after the Special Revenue Inspector's work is completed should be examined by a competent clerk who should put up notes and draft endorsements for the approval of the officer in charge. The endorsements should be despatched after approval and the petitions filed villagewar in chronological order of the disposal in a file called the miscellaneous file.

All references made to outside offices should, when finally closed be filed, in the miscellaneous file, which will b called volume II. For the sake of easy reference all petitions and patta transfer applications received from the Sub-Registrar' Offices during the time when the Special Revenue Inspector was employed should be filed as Volume I of the miscellaneous file.

Sd/- G.W. Priestley
Special Settlement Officer

18/6/13 For Special Settlement Officer

Extracts from instructions issued to the Survey staff by the Deputy Director of Survey No.IV Party

1. Formation of khandams.

The Range Deputy Surveyor should alter khandam Nos. if these are not consecutive and do not begin at the northwestern corner of the village. Khandams of under 150 acres in extent should generally be split up and added to other khandams, provided no khandam is formed of more than 200 ~~years~~ acres. When forming the boundary of new khandams, the Range Deputy Surveyor should go to the ground and select boundaries to avoid line clearing. He should also alter any old khandam boundary if there will be heavy line clearing on it.

The new khandam boundaries should be drawn on the litho plan in red lines and the litho kept clean as it will be issued to the 'A' Surveyor.

Village boundary and khandam stations were sometimes planted inside fields instead of on field boundaries. This is contrary to rules and must not occur again.

2. Preparation of khandam sketches.

A rough sketch for each khandam should be prepared on a conveniently large scale showing the old field boundaries and numbers in black ink. Care should be taken to draw boundaries correctly and neatly; old survey boundaries in continuous black lines and old subdivision boundaries in dotted lines. Areas, descriptions of fields, as wet (W) dry (D) waste (b) poramboke(P) Inam (n) etc., as written in the latest adangal should not be written in location sketches, but on a separate sheet.

3. Location of subdivisions and formation of new fields.

(a) Surveyors should then go to the field and mark the subdivisions in the sketch with the aid of pattadars, and, in their absence, with the help of the village officers, writing the enjoyer's names in each subdivision and the adangal subdivision No. New subdivision numbers should not be given. The nature of poramboke should be noted whether they are true porambokes or only

waste land.

(b) Straightening of poramboke boundaries.

The boundaries of poramboke fields and subdivisions should be straightened by cutting off sharp bends provided the usefulness of the poramboke is not impaired. Any bit of Government land excluded from the boundary by such straightening should be marked as a waste subdivision in the adjoining revenue field if the area which will be included in any one field is more than 25 cents. If less than 25 cents, and containing no valuable trees it should be surveyed along with the adjoining revenue field. Such part of the field as may contain valuable trees should be surveyed as an assessed waste subdivision or subdivisions irrespective of area.

(c) Survey of roads, cart-tracks and channels.

Roads, permanent cart-tracks and channels should be marked as separate survey fields if more than 50 links wide. If less than 50 links but more than 20 links, they should be marked as subdivisions. Those under 20 links should be marked as details. All roads and channels formed into survey fields should be split up into fields of about 10 chains in length.

(d) Inam fields.

Unenfranchised inam fields should not be subdivided for enjoyment, but channels, cart-tracks and foot-paths registered as subdivisions of an inam field (whether enfranchised or unenfranchised in the revenue accounts, and existing on the ground should all be measured as separate subdivisions whether their width exceeds 20 links or not. Enfranchised inam fields should be treated as though they were ayan for survey purposes.

(e) Splitting of unsurveyed waste blocks.

Unsurveyed waste blocks fit for cultivation should be divided into ten-acre-fields following where convenient the limits of Sivayijama cultivation of over three years standing, of including if necessary any small uncultivated bits adjoining sivayijama

cultivation in order to get a better field or subdivision boundary.

4. Clubbing of fields.

The subdivision and field boundaries marked as above should be inked, in red ink in the khandam sketch, dotted lines for subdivisions and continuous lines for fields. Clubbing should then be done in the following way

(a) Old fields should be clubbed to form fields of regular boundaries not exceeding 5 acres in wet and ten acres in dry.

(b) No clubbed field should contain more than 20 subdivisions unless its area is two acres or less in wet and four acres or less in dry land. Wet, dry, waste, inam and poramboke may occur as separate subdivisions in the same survey field but an acre of wet should be considered as two acres of dry in reckoning the maximum area of such a field.

(c) Occupied fields without subdivisions, however large, should not be split up.

(d) Old fields of area exceeding five acres in wet and ten acres in dry land and containing subdivisions should be split up to form regular shaped fields. Old fields of less than 5 but more than 2 acres in wet and of less than 10 but more than 4 acres in dry land which contain more than 20 subdivisions should also be split up into fields containing not more than 20 subdivisions.

5. Numbering of fields and subdivisions

As soon as the clubbing in each khandam is complete, fields should be numbered consecutively beginning at the north-west corner of the khandam The last field of a khandam must adjoin the first field of the next khandam. Subdivisions should be numbered commencing at the north-west corner of a field and the numbers must run consecutively. Th figures should be in pencil until field work is over, as the surveyor may find some were omitted during location.

6. Writing the land register.

The land register should then be written up in the

usual way. Every old survey and subdivision No. should have a corresponding new survey or subdivision No. New subdivision Nos. should be written in pencil and two blank lines left in the register to allow for additional subdivisions.

Column 3 The old survey number should be entered in the first sub-column and the old letter in the second sub-column. When an old survey number is located against more than one resurvey subdivision the word should be entered in Canarese across this column below the old survey number and letter. No such entries as 'p' part should be made.

Column 4. The letters should be entered in Canarese in the case of Government lands. Such words as 'Government' should not be used. The letter alone should be entered in Canarese for inam lands.

Column 5 The Canarese letter or letters for for for and for should alone be entered in this column.

Column 6. Source of irrigation.

Some of the Surveyors have entered meaning i.e., rain in this column for dry lands. This is a mistake. The column should be filled up only for wet lands. and the names of the source as shown in the adangal should be entered here.

Column 7. Single or double crop

This column should be filled up only for wet lands. For single crop lands the entry should be '1' and for double crop lands it should be 2. No such entry as should be made here.

Column 8.

Dry group or wet class may be omitted to be later or filled up by the special staff.

Columns 9 to 11 require no special instructions

Column 12 may be left blanks to be later on filled up the special staff.

Column 13. When an old survey number or letter is

located against more than one resurvey number or subdivision the extent should be entered against the old number or letter located against the earliest resurvey number or subdivision and left blank in all other places, when the old survey number or letter appears.

Column 14. may be left blank to be later on filled up by special staff.

Column 15. The number of patta or title deed in the case of inam land should be entered in the first sub-column. When the pattadars or inamdars are more than one in number, the entry should be

Names of all the joint pattadars or inamdars need not be entered here. In the case of assessed waste lands the word should be entered here and for poramboke lands, the registry already adopted in the adangal as etc. should be entered here.

Column 26. No. of patta or title deed should not be entered in the first column. It should be left blank to be later on filled up by the special staff.

Name or names of all the joint enjoyers as ascertained by the surveyor should be clearly entered in the second sub-column. Abbreviations such as for

etc. should not be used. The words

etc., should be fully written.

Column 27. When the surveyor proposed to register a land as assessed waste, he should enter the word in this column when he proposes to register a land as poramboke, the nature of poramboke should be entered here.

The following porambokes should be named as shown against them:--

Cart-track	Tank.
Pond	Drainage
Road	Momell
Foot-path	Manureheap
Hollock	Surplus channel
Stream	Channel.

The pattadars name should be written in the appropriate column 'Column 15' When the enjoyer is not the pattadar and enjoyment is not disputed, his name should be written in the last but

one column '26' after making enquiries from the ~~adjourning~~ adjoining land holders and the village officers.

If enjoyment is disputed, a note to that effect should be entered in the remarks column

7. Demarcation.

This should be done in the usual manner, following Thustiti t surveyors should carefully note all encroachments on true poramboke shown in the B. memo, not already excluded by straightening boundaries as directed in para 5 (a) above. These encroachments of over 5 cents should be measured as subdivision in the poramboke but not demarcated with stones. If under 5 cents, a note should be made in the remarks column of the land register that----------as encroached.

Appendix

Board's Standing Order No. 31, Rules for the Transfer of Registry of Holdings.

Object of Rules. -- The registry of holdings kept in every village should, as far as possible, show the names of persons who are the real owners or who, in virtue of their title, whatever its nature, are in the enjoyment of the lands, and it is of great importance that the register should be maintained accurately and up to date, as it is to the registered holder that the Collector must look for the revenue from the land. The following rules are therefore laid down for regulating the procedure to be adopted in effecting changes of registry in the revenue accounts when transfers of landed property take place.

G. O. 1776, d. 19-6-14. G. O. 3150, Rev., d. 3-11-14.

2. Three classes of transfers.

All legal transfers of property take place either a) by the voluntary action of the owners or (b) by virtue of decrees f court or revenue sale, or (c) accrue by succession, and, in ealing with these three classes of transfers, the following rocedure should be observed in altering the registers.

Voluntary transfers of title. -- These are of two kinds--(i) Absolute and (ii) Temporary:--

(i) Absolute. -- (a) In all cases of absolute transfer of title, the registry of a holding may be altered to correspond with the transfer of its ownership on the application of both the parties to the transfer or either of them, provided that the application for change of registry is in every case made in writing and is signed by the party or parties making it. It may be sent by post or presented in person or by duly authorised agent. It is left to the option of the parties to have the application attested by the karnam and headman of the village in which the land is situated. Such attestation may be taken as evidence of the identity of the party or parties. Where such an application is presented by both the parties and one of them

is the registered holder, change of registry as requested may be ordered at once. But where only one of the parties to the transfer makes the application, notice should be served on the other party through a peon or the village staff or by registered post where correct address is known. If the address is not known, the registered letter may be directed to the last known place of residence of the addressee. If personal service is not possible, service should be effected in the other ways prescribed in section 25 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864. Where the registered holder is not a party to the transaction, notice should also be issued to him whether the application for transfer of registry is presented by both the parties or one of them. Where only one party to the transaction applies and the other either objects or is silent, the parties should be connected by a complete chain of documents. When the chain is not complete, it should be filled in by other evidence, such as statements of respectable ryots, kist receipts, etc., A month's time should be allowed for filing objections and if any objection is made an enquiry should be held and unless the objection is found to be valid transfer of registry should be ordered.

G.O. 1778, Rev., d. 19-6-14. G.O. 3150, Rev. d. 3-11-14.

(b) In Malabar and in the Nilgiri-Wynaad when a register janmi proposes a transfer of registry in favour of a person other th the occupant of the land or a tenant through whom the occupant deriv his right of possession, the Collector should require prima facie proof that a bona fide transfer of the registered janmi's interest has taken place.

G.O. 394, d. 25-6-95. B.P. 238, d. 13-7-95

(ii) Temporary.-- In the case of a temporary transfer o property by the registered holder e.g. on lease, mortgage, etc., the registry should not be altered unless both the parties to the transfe present a joint application in writing to the Collector, or other duly authorised officer requesting that it may be effected. Orders will passed at once on such application if it be attested by the karnam and the headman of the village where the land is situated.

C.B.P. 314, d. 24-7-94. c. B.P. 435. d. 13-10-14

4. Compulsory transfers of ti

(i) Transfers to decree-holders.--

In cases of transfers of title of holdings in the name of decree-holders with reference to a decree of a civil court or of purchasers in auction sales held in execution of civil court decrees, change of registry may be ordered at once on the application of any of the parties to the suit or of the auction purchasers and on the production of an authenticated copy of the decree or a certificate of sale as the case may be and a certificate of delivery of possession in pursuance thereof provided the transfer is from the registered holder. When the transfer is from a person who is not the registered holder, notice should be given to the registered holder in the manner provided in paragraph 3 (i) (a) before change of registry is ordered. In cases however in which a certificate of delivery of possession cannot be produced, as for instance, where on decree passed possession is ceded without execution proceddings and the decree is apparently final, the case should be dealt with as provided in paragraph 3 (i) (a) in regard to applications for change of registry presented only by one of the parties to the transfer.

G. O. 1778, d. 19-6-14.

(ii) Transfers under declaratory decrees.--

In cases where transfer of registry is sought under a declaratory decree on which no execution can be taken out, i.e., where the decree merely declares the title to be vested in a particular person, so as to entitle him to registration, the Collector or other authorised officer may, on production of an authenticated copy of such decree, at once order the transfer of registry.

(1) Cases where no application for transfer is made.

Appendix XLV." Each case should be entered on a separate form (in duplicate). The karnam should, if possible obtain the signatures of the transferer and the transferers and also of the pattadar where he is not a party to the transaction. The statement should be sent to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar within whose jurisdiction the village is situated along with the enclosures A to village Account No. 10. One of the copies of the statement will be sent back to the karnam with orders, and the other retained in the Tahsildar's or Deputy Tahsildar's office. On receipt of the statements, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar should at once dispose of all cases where the signatures of all the parties have been taken and there is no dispute or doubt. Other cases should be dealt with in accordance with the rules laid down in paragraph 3(i) (a) or 4, as the case may be.

B.P.58, d. 6-3-18.

(ii) Every firka revenue inspector must inspect every village in his firka once at least in each half year and ascertain and dispose of every outstanding case of transfer of whatever kind in the village either by passing final orders or by submitting a report to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar as provided in paragraph 8 infra. The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars should check the

known or believed to be interested in the manner provided in paragraph 3 (i) (a) d. to the effect that the registry will be made in the name of the person found to be entitled. Unless a declaration is filed, within three months from the date of the notice, by any person objecting to the registry, stating that he has instituted a suit in a civil court to establish his superior title and an authenticated copy of the plaint in the suit is produced. If no declaration is filed, the registry should be made as stated in the notice, at the expiration of three months. If a declaration is filed, the result of the suit should be awaited before taking further action. With regard to the entry of the names of the heirs in the case of undivided families, the name of the managing member or members should be registered. In other cases, the names of all the heirs entitled to shares in the property should be registered.

b. B.P.630, d. 15-3-86. d G.O.1778, d.19-6-14
c B.P.1168 d. 25-5-86 d G.O.3150, Rev. d.3-11-14.

(ii) Succession in case of disappearance of registered holder. In case of disappearance for more than seven years of the registered holder of a holding and in the absence of any evidence to show that he is still alive, he should be considered as dead and registry transferred accordingly. In all cases in which there are no heirs who claim the registry, it may be made in the name of the person in possession of the lands after giving notice in the district gazette to the effect that the registry will be made in his name unless a declaration is filed, within three months from the date of the notice, by any person objecting to the registry, stating that he has instituted a suit in a civil court to establish his right and an authenticated copy of the plaint in the suit is produced If no declaration is filed, the registry should be made as stated in the notice, at the expiration of three months. If a declaration is filed, the result of the suit should be awaited before taking further action.

G.O.1778, d.19-6-14. G.O.3150, Rev.d 3-11-14.

Transfer in favour of persons proving possession for

twelve years.

Where parties who have no documents of title are shown in a summary inquiry to have been in possession as reputed owners for 12 years or more, transfer of registry may be made after notice, etc., as provided in rule 3 (i) (a). The action contemplated in this paragraph may be taken by the revenue officers either on their own motion or on the applications presented by the parties concerned.a

b. Payment of revenue as evidenced by the production of kist receipts or by the testimony of the village officers may be taken as proof of possession, but the absence of such proof should not be considered entirely to invalidate the claim and oral evidence of possession may be accepted. b

a. B.P.69, d. 25-2-97. b. G.O.1778 d 19-6-14.

b. G.O.3150 Rev. d. 3-11-14.

To whom applications should be made.

civil suit.[d]

" A Revenue Inspector after making personal enquiry in the village where the land is situated may dispose of such of the petitions presented to him as do not involve the formation of new subdivisions or about which there is no dispute. Disputed cases and cases involving subdivisions should be submitted to the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar as the case may be, for orders. Similarly a revenue Inspector will not dispose of applications for transfer of registry of enfranchised minor inam if they involve subdivisions of jodi or quit rent.

b. B.P.571, d. 6-9-90.
b. B.P.678, d. 6-11-90
c. B.P.630, d. 15-3-86
c. B.P.276 d. 11-11-99
d. B.P.120 d. 2-7-00
e G.O.1778 d. 19-6-14.
e G.O.3150 Rev. d.3-11-14
f B.P.55, d. 14-4-17
g B.P.119 d. 8-6-18

Action to be taken by registering officers.-- In every case of absolute transfer of landed property by a deed of conveyance or of transfer of possession by any other kind of instrument, registered in an office of registration of assurances it is the duty of the registering officer to obtain from the party presenting the instrument an application in the form given in Appendix XLVI-I for the transfer of revenue registry of the land conveyed or transferred by the document. If both the transferer and the transferee appear before the registering officer, he shall endeavour to obtain the signatures of both to the application. He may also receive from a party to such a document who does not appear before him an application in writing for such transfer. If neither the transferer nor the transferee is willing to execute the application, the registering officer shall himself prepare a notice of the transfer in the form printed in Appendix XLV filling in the columns therein for which information is available with him.

All application presented to registering officers and notices prepared by them shall be transmitted to the Tahsildar of the taluk or the Deputy Tahsildar of the division in which the property is situate, who will take action on them as if they had been received by revenue officers direct.

G. O. 3150, d. 3-11-14. B.P.445, d. 11-11-14.

Transfer of holdings and estates other than ryotwari.

The foregoing rules apply also to transfers of regis of entire permanently settled estates, enfranchised whole and minor inams, Ivu-Dittam money allowances in Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts and tree-pattas but transfer of registry of entire permanently settled estates should be effected by Collectors themselves in the registers maintained in their offices as required by Regulation XXVI of 1802. The registry of transfers of portions of such estates should also be effected by Collectors themselves, but not until the public assessment has been determined and fixed on the separated portions by the Collector. The procedure to be followed in such cases is that laid down in Madras Act I of 1876. Except as provided in Act IV of 1911, the holder of a limited interest in a permanently settled estate is not entitled to registry.

(ii) For the purposes of the separate registration of an alienee under Act I of 1876, the consent of all the persons in whose name an estate may be registered jointly is not invariably necessary.

(iii) The apportionment of peshkash on the subdivided portions of an estate should be based

(a) in the case of voluntary alienations, on the accounts of the three years preceding the year of apportionment as prescribed in section 2 of Act I of 1876.

within his jurisdiction if they do not involve the subdivision or jodi or cuit rent. Otherwise he will report the results of his enquiry to the tahsildar for orders.

B.P.650, d. 15-3-86
B.P.358, d. 14-7-92
B.P.160 d. 7-6-07
h. B.P.Mis.970, d. 4-4-98
j. B.P.2553, d. 25-11-86
j B.P.337, d. 21-11-06
k. B.P.87 d. 29-3-06
k, B.P.47 d. 5-6-06
l G.O.3375 d. 15-12-(
G.O.1778, d. 19-6-1
m G.O.3150, d. 3-11-1
m B.P.445, d. 11-11-14.

II. Withdrawal of application for transfers.

In the case of applications for change of registry made before registration officers as well as those made before revenue officers, no transfers should be effected if the pattadar gives notice before the transfer that he has withdrawn the application made by him. [a] But in cases where there is duly executed and registered document evidencing the transfer, the procedure prescribed in the latter portion of paragraph 3 (i) (a) supra should be followed as if an application were made only by the transferee.

a. B.P.314, d. 24-1-94. a. B.P.435, d. 13-10-94.

Stamp duty - Applications for transfer of registry in the revenue accounts in respect of ryotwari holdings are ~~except~~ exempt from stamp duty. But applications relating to other classes of holdings, whether made to registration officers or to revenue officers, should be stamped under the Court Fees Act, the fee being eight annas. Registration officers should inform the applicants who present applications to them that the applications will not be considered by the revenue officers if they do not bear the requisite stamp.

G.O.1778, d. 19-6-14. G.O.3150, Rev. d. 3-11-14.

Change of names in joint pattas--(i) On account of death

In the case of change of names in joint pattas on account of death the procedure will be the same as that specified for cases of decease in single pattas-vide paragraph 6 supra.

(ii) Joint registry of the name of a transferee.

Where a joint pattadar has transferred his interest in a joint holding the name of the transferee may be registered

jointly with the other co-sharers, the transferer's name being removed unless his interest has been transferred only in part. The consent of the other co-sharers is unnecessary, but notice should be given to all the joint pattadars in the manner provided in paragraph 3 (i) (a) and any objection raised by them should be carefully considered.

(iii) Subdivision and separate registry of joint holdings.

Subdivision and separate registry of a joint holding may be effected at the instance of any one of the joint pattadars or the persons to whom the whole or part of his share has been transferred, provided the shares are marked on the ground by well-defined boundaries. The consent of the other joint holders is not necessary, but notices should be issued to all persons interested in the manner provided in paragraph 3 (i) (a) and their objections duly considered.

G.O. 1778, d. 19-6-14. G.O. 3150, Rev. d. 3-11-14.

Appendix

Changes Register for Village

Number and Name of pattadars or Inamdars.	old survey number and Letter.	Extent.	Name of enjoyer and number of his patta if any or his fathers or any distinguishing name	proposed Resurvey Number and Sub d.

District.

Village Officers Remarks	Statement of parties.	Remarks of the Special Revenue Inspector	Final orders.

List of poramboke and unassessed lands in Khandam No

Resurvey No. and subdivision.	Old survey Number and letter	Nature of poramboke or description of land	Old extent	Resurvey extent.	Particulars of encroachment during the last five faslis.
1	2	3.	4	5.	6

Village No ——— Taluk. District

Remarks of the Special Revenue Inspector	Remarks of the Special Deputy Tahsildar	Final orde

List of assessed waste lands in Khandam No.. Village

As per Diglott register							
Description. Dry or wet	Classification of soil.	Taram.	Resurvey No. and Subdivision	Old Survey No. and letter.	Old extent	Resurvey extent	Particulars of sivai-jama cultivation during the last five faslis.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Taluk

District.

Remarks of the Special Revenue Inspector

Remarks of the Special Deputy Tahsildar.

Final orders

List of Clubbed Subdivisions in Khandam No.

Resurvey No. and Subdivisions	Old Survey No. and letter.	Description of land wet or dry, single or double crop, Inam, or Nyam.	Old extent.	Classification of soil.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6

Village No. Taluk District

7.	8	9	10.
Khasra/Survey extent	Remarks of the Special Revenue Inspector	Remarks of the Special Deputy Talasildar	Final orders

List of Lands mortgaged for State loans in the village No.

Resurvey No. and Subdivision with extent	Old No. and letter with extent	No. and Name of pattadar	No. and Name of the Engroger.	year in which loan

Statement showing the lands alienated to Local Board in Khandam No

Resurvey		Old Survey.		Description of land.	Old assessment	Name of person, institution or local body to whom land is granted or in whose favour assessment is remitted
No. and Sub-division	Extent.	No. and letter	Extent			
	2	3	4	5	6	7

Village No

Taluk

land is granted or assessment is remitted	Conditions of the grant of land	Orders sanctioning the grant or the exemption from assessment	Remarks of the Special Revenue Inspector	Remarks of the Special Deputy Tahsildar	Final orders
8	9	10	11	12	13

Appendix VII

ent of admitted patta on inam enclosures within Reserved Forest in Khandam No.___ Village No.___ Taluk ___ District.

Resurvey No. And sub-division	Old Survey No. and letter	2d extent	resurvey extent	No. and Name of pattadar or Inamdar.	Remarks of the Special Revenue Inspector.	Remarks of the Special Deputy Tahsildar.	Final Orders.
	2						

Appendix VIII

Progress report of the Special Revenue Inspector and Special Deputy Tahsildar for the

Name of the village	Records received															
		Area			No. of subdivisions or partitions according to Land Register.	No. of subdivisions sketches prepared		No. of subdivisions for partition completed		No. of correction sketches prepared		No. of subdivisions inspected by the Spl. Dy. Tahsildar.		No. of subdivisions rejected for correction subject to party's request to be inspected by the Spl. Dy. Tahsildar.	No. of corrected sketches prepared by the Spl. Dy. Tahsildar in addition to those prepared by the Spl. Rev. Inspector.	
Total No. of Chandams.	No. of Chandam No.	Acres.	Cents.	Date of receipt		In the week	Up to the week	In the week	Up to the week.	In the week	Up to the week	In the week	Up to the week	In the week	In the week	Up to the week
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Diary for the fortnight ending — Name of the Special Revenue Inspector

Date	No. and name of village.	No. of subdivisions inspected		No. of subdivisions for patta transfer completed	No. of correction Registers prepared	Particulars of miscellaneous work done if any
		Dry	Wet			
2		3	4	5	6	7

Appendix. XI 16

Survey correction memo. ____ Khandam No. ____ Village No. ____ Taluk ____ District

Serial No.	Resurvey No. & Subdivision	Nature of discrepancy pointed out.

Appendix. XII

Statement showing list of cases requiring references to other offices in Khand[redacted] No. — Village No Taluk. District

Serial No.	Resurvey No. and Sub-division	Old Survey No. and letter	Nature of land	Old extent	Resurvey extent	Authority	Remarks.

Appendix. XIII

Tree valuation register in Khandam No. — Village No. — Taluk District

Serial No.	Resurvey No. and sub-division	Old Survey No. and letter	Description of land	Old extent	Resurvey Extent	No. and date from which value of trees to be collected	name of pattadar	Description of trees	Value of trees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6					

Appendix. XIV

Correction memo for Khandam No. —— of Village No

Serial No.	Resurvey No. and Sub-division.	Nature of discrepancy pointed out	Reply of the Sub-Divisional officer	Note of the final checking clerk.	Final orders.
1	2.	3.	4	5	

Appendix. XVII

Weekly progress report of the Special Revenue Staff office 68 Taluk South Canara District

Villages	Changes Register		Correcting adangal of basic (328) with (327)		Statement of Special rate tanks		Statement of waterspread lands.		Statement of Inam lands.		Inam disposal memorandum.		Alienation statement		Statement of admitted enclosures in reserved forest		Remarks.
Total No. of	Prepared	Checked.	Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked	Prepared	Checked.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	

Appendix. XVIII

✓69

Progress report relating to despatch of correction memos to the Survey Department.

Khandams for which records were received after Officer's inspection		Khandams for which correction memos were prepared		Khandams for which correction memos were checked.		Khandams for which correction memos were passed by S. D. O. ✓		Khandams for which correction memos were despatched.	
In the week	Up to the end of the week	In the week	Upto the end of the week	In the week	Up to the end of the week	In the week	Up to the end of the week	In the week	Up to the end of the week

R..F. XXII-A-19.—18,063—12-12-24.

Subject.—

FOR MEMBER

Survey - Special staff
revision of adangals
(S. Kanara Dt.) Rules
Recorded with remarks.

Issue
23.5.25

READ AGAIN B.P No. _____ dated _____ 192

192

READ ALSO :—

Register No. S 1087/25, From the S. S. No. II Branch, No. 2285 dated 5-3-192 5
1340
Coller. of S. Kanara Roc 10886-B4-25 & 19-3-25 G

192

192

RESOLUTION (Misc) No. 1092, dated 23. 5. 1925

3/ With refer to para 4 of
the Govt letter read above
The Board observed that
the marking of public easemen
is the duty of the Survey Dept
and as such appeals
against any omission in
this respect should also be
heard by that department
If dissatisfied the appel
may petition the Board which
will decide as it may after
getting the remarks of the

Survey — Special Staff rules — S. Canara Dt.

F 1087/25

To Asst. Secretary

The circular instructions submitted by the Special Settlement Officer for the guidance of the Special Staff in the South Canara Dt. follow closely the Special Staff rules framed for the Trichinopoly Dt. except that such of them as relate to Village accounts Nos. 5 & 6 (Remission and Waivarah), inams, transfer from Dry to Wet and vice versa, irrigation sources, water spread lands, ground rent have been omitted. The omission is due to the peculiar features of the South Canara district settlement, which among others allows of no alterations either in the description of land or in the assessment fixed at Settlement - Vide Appx. R - Inams for the guidance of Revenue Staff - printed in G.O. No 982 Rev dt 9-10-1905. Some of the rules relating to field work by Spl. Rev. Inspectors para transfer work and demarcation of foreshores in Part III of the circular

have been recast. A few additions partly explanatory and partly with a view to suit local conditions have been made in the rules and these are indicated in pencil.

As in the case of Trichinopoly rules vide of Extracts from instructions issued to the Survey staff by the Deputy Director of Survey No. IV dirty and B.S.O. No 3 regarding the rules for the transfer of registry of holdings proposed to be issued have been submitted by the S.S.O. Rules iii a and (iv) paragraph 10. Transfer of holdings and estates other than ryotwari in the S.S.O's extract of B.S.O. require modification as per Correction slip dt 19-8-22 & No 1038 24-1-23.

The forms proposed by the S.S.O appx I (5 XVIII) are the same as the

need for it arises. It will no doubt be better to survey them into 10 acre fields desired by the Collector but it does not appear necessary ~~now~~ to incur large expenditure on stone planting - view of the hilly nature of the tract, the S. S. O's proposal may be agreed to.

In rule IV. (C) it is proposed relax the rule which requires the subdivision of wet holdings to form survey fields of approximately 5 acres in size and the Collector recommends it, as a strict adherence to the rule would result in the formation of long narrow fields - This course may be approved.

In page 21. Cf- portion marked A. the S. S. O. says that "persons complaining of the non-insertion of details of paths leading to individual houses... should be directed to appeal to the Survey on the tract. But the Collector considers that as the subdivision of channels and paths included in patkas has to be determined by the revenue officer, discretion regarding the ~~details~~ insertion of details may also be left to him and that he may hear appeals from aggrieved parties. The Collr

proposal does not appear to be corr
The Survey staff is best fitted to know
from the actual state on ground
the importance of path, channel etc
and the necessity for their insertion
in the plan. If it fails to do this
correctly, the aggrieved party may
put forth his claim for reconsidn
to the Survey authorities and if the
orders passed by the Survey officer on
appeal does not satisfy him, it is
open to the aggrieved party to go to cou
and establish his right for the path
or channel to which he lays claim.
The insertion of details regd to in
the rule and the subdivision of
channels and paths included in paths
need not necessarily be with the Rev
officer. If the above view is
accepted, the S.S.O's rule requires
no modification

No standard arbitrn of
the Spl. Staff has been prescribed by
the S.S.O. He proposes to fix it as
required by the circumstances of each
This may be agreed to.

As requested by the S.S.O.
the rules need not be approved
by the BD. and they may be issued

on the S.S.O's responsibility.

Reference is solicited to Mr. Macmichael's remarks at p. 45 of P.D. at (C) while passing orders on the S.R. Staff rules for revision of triangels in the Kistna Dt.

Before orders are passed it is submitted that the file may perhaps be sent w.o. to the Dir of Survey to know whether he has any remarks to offer on

(1) the question of splitting of hillwards

(2) relaxation of the rule regarding clubbing of wet holdings.

(3) the officer to whom appeals should be preferred in cases of non insertion of details by at resurvey. and to know whether the instruction issued to the survey staff by the Deputy Director of Survey No. IV Party (Appx A) require any modification

Treatment of channels + poramboke (p 21 of p.v.b. B)

The matter is under consideration separately. As it has not been dealt with fully by the SSO in the circular. As soon as a decision is arrived at the SSO may be informed of it.

It appears from the portions marked B a

at p 21 Cf that it is the intention of the SSo that ~~only in cases~~ the spl staff should not have anything to do with private easement rights + that in such cases the appeals of the aggrieved persons should be dealt with by the Survey Dept - But the Collr is of the opinion that all such cases should be left to the discretion of the Rev Offr -

The file may for the present be forwarded to the D S for his remarks on this + the other points referred to above

Clr

K & C
22-4-25

Q
18425

R.O.C.No. 27--U.O./S.A. of '25. dated 1st May 1925.

REPLY.

1. It was I think the intention of the Special Settlement Officer that only the Kumaki portions should be surveyed. Generally this would mean carrying the survey up to the crest of the slope and when this was so, the stones would be planted on the crest. It certainly does not seem necessary to divide the very extensive waste lands on the flat hill tops into ten acre fields in anticipation of dharkhasts. as it would be easy for the karnams to measure up lands dharkhaste for and to plot them in correct position on the villag maps when the hill tops have been divided into khandam

The note to rule 7 Chap. VII Manual says that only se footpaths which lead from village to village or m one hamlet to another should be regarded as ortant and the rule itself says that only these are be fixed by measurement. Channels are mapped if ortant. I think it should be left to the Survey artment to decide with reference to this rule which these private easements should be mapped.

I understand the Collector wants old warg limits pected as a pattadar can claim Kumaki from the limit his patta land. If this be so, encroachments on essed waste would have to be measured separately. ave asked the Special Settlement Officer to settle question with the Collector and to inform the Special tlement Officer of his decision.

The instructions issued to the survey staff need no ification at present.

(2) To relax the rule which requires the clubbing of wet holdings to form survey fields of approximately 5 acres size.

Item (1) The Coll. would prefer to split the block into some units of manageable size (10 acre fields) but the cost involved in so planting would be enormous as pointed out by the S.S.O. Further the Coll. does not appear to raise ~~serious~~ any objection to the S.S.O's proposal. ~~As the creation of this position is made~~ in his letter the Director of Survey agrees to the S.S. proposal which may therefore be approved

Item (2.) Both the Director of Survey and the Coll. of S. Kanara accept the S.S.O's proposal.

G.O. No. 1488 Rev. dy 23.9.24 that the matter must be left to the discretion of the Revenue officer. The Director of Survey while expressing his opinion that decision on the question which of the private easements should be mapped must rest with the Survey Dept. is silent as to who should be the appellate authority in such cases. ~~The~~ order

Vijaya 16.5.25 under G.O No 1488 Rev dy 23.9.24 quoted above, the Revenue officer determines that cases should be submitted. Appeals against working easements which is the duty of the Survey department may be left to the Survey dept itself. If ~~not~~ dissatisfied with the order of the highest officer of the Survey dept the party will petition the Bd which will dispose it of ~~in~~ after getting the remarks of the Rev offrs. The rules may be ~~Rev~~ Subramanian recasted with the above remarks.